

AN 1992-229826 [28] WPIDS
DNN N1992-174986 DNC C1992-103308
TI UV-reflecting multi-film for harmful **insect** extermination -
comprises aluminium powder and pearl pigment compounded with
heat-plasticising resin.
DC A17 A97 C03 P13 P14
PA (MARO) MARUI KAKO KK; (TOKI-N) TOKYO INK KK
CYC 1
PI JP 04152833 A 19920526 (199228)* 4p
ADT JP 04152833 A JP 1990-277737 19901018
PRAI JP 1990-277737 19901018
TI UV-reflecting multi-film for harmful **insect** extermination -
comprises aluminium powder and pearl pigment compounded with
heat-plasticising resin:
AB JP 04152833 A UPAB: 19931006
0.5-4.0 pts.wt. of metal Al powder and 0.3-3.0 pts.wt. of pearl pigment
are compounded into 100 pts.wt. of heat plasticising resin.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The film has excellent UV rays reflecting properties.
Scattering and parasitism of harmful **insects** to
agricultural prods. are reduced by compounding small amt. of metal
Al powder. The film is economically produced.
In an example, 20 pts.wt. of LDPE 1.6 pts.wt. of metal Al
powder of leafing type having average particle size 30 microns and
1.1 pts.wt. of **mica** that **TiO2** is coated as pearl
pigment, are fused and kneaded by heated two rolls to prepare master
batch. 80 pts.wt. of high pressure polyethylene is added and it is fused
and kneaded. The cpd. is extruded to form one layer film of thickness 30
micro
0/0

AN 1989-280838 [39] WPIDS
DNN N1989-214348 DNC C1989-124234
TI **Insect**-proof packaging material for storing cereal, grain etc. - comprises paper or plastic film contg. transparent flakes of **mica**, glass or **titanium mica**.
DC A92 C03 G02 Q34
PA (TKAK) TEIKOKU KAKO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 01203303 A 19890816 (198939)* 3p
ADT JP 01203303 A JP 1988-26446 19880205
PRAI JP 1988-26446 19880205
TI **Insect**-proof packaging material for storing cereal, grain etc. - comprises paper or plastic film contg. transparent flakes of **mica**, glass or **titanium mica**.
AB JP 01203303 A UPAB: 19930923
Packaging material of paper or plastic film is coated with semi-transparent paint contg. paint contg. flaky transparent inorganic **powder** comprising **mica**, glass flake and/or **titanium mica**. Plastic film having vent holes with dia. 0.5mm or less and contg. 0.1-20 wt.% of inorganic flake transparent inorganic **powder** is also claimed.
Plastic film is pref. polyvinyl chloride polyethylene, polypropylene, and polyester. Flaky transparent inorganic **powder** is e.g. **mica**, glass flake and **titanium mica**, partic.
mica. Material can be prepd. by mixing raw material of the plastic film with inorganic **powder**, or by coating film with inorganic **powder** contg. paint in amt. of 0.1-20 wt.%, partic. 1-5 wt.% based on the film. The obtd. film may be used to prepare bags etc.
USE/ADVANTAGE - **Insect** proof packaging material is used for the storage of cereals or grains at normal temp. Solid inorganic flaky **powder** injures the body surface of **insects** and prevents invasion through packaging. In an example, polyethylene test bag contg. 2 wt.% of **mica powder** (dia. 10-20 micron and aspect ratio 20) and a control bag contg. no. **mica powder** were prepd. by conventional method. Both bags has vent holes of 0.5mm dia. Polished rice was packed in the test and control bags stored for three months. No invasion of **insect** pests were found in the test bag, but a number of rice weevils were found in the control bag.
0/0

AN 1988-130440 [19] WPIDS
 DNN N1988-099211 DNC C1988-058459
 TI Wrapping material for inhibiting harmful **insects** in stored grain
 - comprises partially photo-permeable plastic film contg. pigment with
 pearl-like gloss e.g. **titanium mica**.
 DC A60 A92 E37 Q34
 PA (TKAK) TEIKOKU KAKO CO LTD
 CYC 1
 PI JP 63074449 A 19880404 (198819)* 3p
 JP 07089862 B2 19951004 (199544) 2p
 ADT JP 63074449 A JP 1986-221215 19860918; JP 07089862 B2 JP 1986-221215
 19860918
 FDT JP 07089862 B2 Based on JP 63074449
 PRAI JP 1986-221215 19860918
 AB JP 63074449 A UPAB: 19930923
 Wrapping material for inhibiting generation of harmful **insects**
 in stored grain, comprises partially photo-permeable plastic film where
 0.1 to 20 wt.% of the pigment has a pearl-like gloss, such as
titanium mica, basic lead carbonate and bismuth, etc..
 The plastic includes plasticised polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene,
 polypropylene, polyester, etc., most pref. polyethylene. The amt. of the
 pigment is pref. 0.1 - 20 wt.%, more pref. 1 - 5 wt.%. The pigment may be
 directly kneaded with the plastic material, followed by moulding into a
 suitable form or shape such as a bag, etc. or the plastic film may be
 coated with a paint contg. the pigment.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - By wrapping various kinds of grains with the
 material, generation of harmful **insects** can be inhibited during
 the storage period.
 0/0

AN 1988:632369 CAPLUS
DN 109:232369
TI Transparent insect-repellent packaging materials for grain
IN Iwane, Nobuo; Miyazaki, Toshimasa
PA Teikoku Kako Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63074449	A2	19880404	JP 1986-221215	19860918
	JP 07089862	B4	19951004		

AB Title materials with (partial) transparency comprise polymer films and 0.1-20% pearlescent pigments, e. g. titanized mica, basic Pb carbonate, BiCl₃, etc. Polished rice was packaged with 2% TP-690 (titanized mica)-contg. polyethylene film, heat-sealed, and stored at room temp. for 3 mo in summer. No rice weevils (*Sitophilus zeamais* or *Sitophilus oryzae*) were obsd., vs. a large no. of rice weevils 1 wk after packaging with a similar film contg. no TP-690.

Not clear how
reflective surface is
being used

AN 1982:176130 CAPLUS
DN 96:176130
TI Use of oil sprays and **reflective** surfaces for control of **insect-transmitted plant** viruses
AU Simons, John N.
CS JMS Flower Farms, Inc., Vero Beach, FL, USA
SO Pathog., Vectors, Plant Dis.: Approaches Control (1982), 71-93.
Editor(s): Harris, Kerry F.; Maramorosch, Karl. Publisher: Academic, New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 47OTAQ
DT Conference
LA English
AB Mineral oil can be used as an effective, economical and safe means of controlling a no. of **plant virus** diseases; however, this requires the use of oil specifically formulated for **virus** control along with the use of appropriate application techniques. To use small quantities of oil and still achieve control of **virus** spread, it is necessary that the oil be selectively deposited on the **leaf** surface. The size of oil droplets which are formed in JMS Stylet-Oil when sprayed through Teejet TX series nozzles ranged from 0.1 to 0.3 .mu.m. Droplets of this size are so small they do not coalesce on contact and thus should have some mobility on the **leaf** surface. An interaction between nozzle orifice size and efficacy on various **plant** species was obsd. with TX-4 nozzles being better on peppers and TX-5 nozzles superior on squash and **tomatoes**.

But maybe (Bis maybe)
oil + reflective particles
order?

20 copy

AN 89:105537 CABA
DN 891134171
TI Study of the **repellent** activity of aluminium pigment against
aphids
Az aluminiumpigment leveltetvekre gyakorolt repellens hatasanak,
vizsgalata
AU Geza, K.
SO Mosonmagyarovari Mezogazdasagtudomanyi Kar Kozlemenyei, (1986) Vol. 28,
No. 2, pp. 129-142. 24 ref.
DT Journal
LA Hungarian
SL English; German; Russian
AB Aluminium pigment was tested in the field in Hungary for its
repellent effect on Myzus persicae, an important vector of virus
diseases. The **reflecting** surface of the pigment and the
repellent effect of the pigment prevented migrating **aphids**
from landing on the plants. A reduction in the amount of pigment used and
an increase in rain resistance are necessary before the method can be used
successfully on a large scale. The advantages of the method are discussed
with particular reference to its environmental benefits.

Order + Translate

IF: cis. are still broadly

resistance
on

Al.

AN 89:105537 CABA

DN 891134171

TI Study of the **repellent** activity of aluminium pigment against **aphids**

Az aluminiumpigment leveltetvekre gyakorolt repellens hatasanak, vizsgalata

AU Geza, K.

SO Mosonmagyaróvári Mezőgazdaságtudományi Kar Közleményei, (1986) Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 129-142. 24 ref.

DT Journal

LA Hungarian

SL English; German; Russian

AB Aluminium pigment was tested in the field in Hungary for its **repellent** effect on *Myzus persicae*, an important vector of virus diseases. The **reflecting** surface of the pigment and the **repellent** effect of the pigment prevented migrating **aphids** from landing on the plants. A reduction in the amount of pigment used and an increase in rain resistance are necessary before the method can be used successfully on a large scale. The advantages of the method are discussed with particular reference to its environmental benefits.

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leafing type having average particle size 30 microns and 1.1 pts.wt. of
mica that TiO2 is coated as pearl pigment, are fused and kneaded by heated
two rolls to prepare master batch. 80 pts.wt. of high pressure
polyethylene is added and it is fused and kneaded. The cpd. is extruded to
form one layer film of thickness 30 micro
0/0

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ADT JP 04152833 A JP 1990-277737 19901018
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In an example, 20 pts.wt. of LDPE 1.6 pts.wt. of metal Al powder of
leafing type having average particle size 30 microns and 1.1 pts.wt. of
mica that TiO₂ is coated as pearl pigment, are fused and kneaded by heated
two rolls to prepare master batch. 80 pts.wt. of high pressure
polyethylene is added and it is fused and kneaded. The cpd. is extruded to
form one layer film of thickness 30 micro
0/0

AN 1994:56748 CAPLUS
DN 120:56748
TI Manufacture of colored metal oxide-coated urea for cosmetics or coatings
IN Sakai, Kazuo; Ueda, Tsutomu
PA Mori Sadayoshi, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05171055	A2	19930709	JP 1991-361410	19911225
PRAI	JP 1991-361410		19911225		

AB Solvent-resistant **mica powders** are prepd. by coating colorant-contg. metal oxide gels (metal oxide-coated) **mica powders**. An aq. **dispersion** contg. a pigment, HCl, and Si(OEt)₄ was stirred with TiO₂-covered **mica** to form colored gel-coated mica.

L5

AN 1989:141326 CAPLUS
 DN 110:141326
 TI Dentifrices containing silica, **mica titanium**, and
 fatty acid alkanolamides
 IN Kanochi, Seiichi; Yoshiye, Makoto; Toriyama, Hitoshi
 PA Lion Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 63066114	A2	19880324	JP 1986-211211	19860908
	JP 07059491	B4	19950628		
PRAI	JP 1986-211211		19860908		

TI Dentifrices containing silica, **mica titanium**, and
 fatty acid alkanolamides

AB A dentifrice contains .ltoreq.0.5% by wt. Ti **mica powder**
 (.ltoreq.10 .mu.m), 0.1-2.0% by wt. fatty acid alkanolamide, and a
 thickening agent, silica. This compn. is transparent, and Ti mica is
 readily dispersed in the mouth. Thus, a toothpaste was prepd. contg.
adhesive silica (alumino silicate) 25.0, heat-treated silica 3.0,
 Ti mica (10-40 .mu.m) 2.0, and lauric acid diethanolamide 0.2% by wt.

AN 1976:19349 CAPLUS
DN 84:19349
TI Transparent metallic coating compositions
IN Mitsuji, Masaru; Yasuba, Minoru
PA Kansai Paint Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 50089426	A2	19750717	JP 1973-137646	19731212
PRAI	JP 1973-137646		19731212		

AB Transparent metallic coating compns. with good glossiness were prepd. by mixing a transparent coating compn. with one or more **powders** (particle diam. 5-40 .mu.) of Al [7429-90-5], **mica** [12001-26-2] coated with **TiO2** [13463-67-7], Cu [7440-50-8], and **mica**. Thus, 100 parts of an acrylic resin was mixed with 0.2 part of a xylene **dispersion** contg. 50% Iriodine Ti 100 [57534-40-4] (**mica powder** coated with **TiO2**), the mixt. was dild. with a thinner, coated on an Al sheet, and dried 30 min at 140.degree. to give a 30-.mu.-thick, glossy, metallic coating film.

AN 1995:480348 CAPLUS
 DN 122:222455
 TI Cosmetic liquids containing trimethylsiloxysilicic acid and volatile
 silicone and fatty acid esters with saccharose
 IN Hasegawa, Tomoko
 PA Mitsubishi Pencil KK, Japan
 SO Fr. Demande, 19 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	FR 2707485	A1	19950120	FR 1994-8756	19940713
	FR 2707485	B1	19960628		
	JP 07033625	A2	19950203	JP 1993-177031	19930716
	JP 3105704	B2	20001106		
	US 5478552	A	19951226	US 1994-271857	19940707
PRAI	JP 1993-177031	A	19930716		

AB The title cosmetic liqs. having viscosity .ltoreq. 100 Pa/s are disclosed.
 A cosmetic liqs. contained hydrophobic silica 6, trimethylsiloxysilicic
 acid 1, 1,3-butanediol 1, neopentylglycol dioctanoate 3, nylon
powder 8, mineral pigments 2, **titanium mica**
 20, liq. paraffin 2, fatty acid esters with saccharose 6, parabens 2, and
 decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 49%.

AN 1995:264735 CAPLUS
 DN 122:38562
 TI Solid cosmetic composition containing calcium sulfate
 IN Lecomte, Sophie; Le Gars, Gwenola
 PA Oreal S. A.; Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 624361	A1	19941117	EP 1994-400971	19940504
	EP 624361	B1	19970917		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2705231	A1	19941125	FR 1993-5774	19930513
	FR 2705231	B1	19950721		
	AT 158164	E	19971015	AT 1994-400971	19940504
	ES 2106465	T3	19971101	ES 1994-400971	19940504
	CA 2122972	AA	19941114	CA 1994-2122972	19940505
	US 5510107	A	19960423	US 1994-240612	19940511
	JP 07002626	A2	19950106	JP 1994-123283	19940513
	JP 2928790	B2	19990803		
PRAI	FR 1993-5774		19930513		
AB	A solid cosmetic compn. contg. calcium sulfate (I) is disclosed. A mixt. contg. I.1/2 H2O 30, talc 39.5, nylon powder 10, bismuth oxychloride 5, kaolin 5, iron oxide 0.5, water 125, Brij 99 4.5, gum arabic 0.1 g was molded and dried to form a cake.				

AN 1992:131489 CAPLUS
DN 116:131489
TI Pearlescent coatings for offset-printing paper
IN Miyake, Hideo; Noda, Kenji; Mita, Takashi
PA Tokushu Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 03279494	A2	19911210	JP 1990-78442	19900327
	JP 2579231	B2	19970205		
PRAI	JP 1990-78442		19900327		

AB The title coatings, with good ink receptivity, contain 30-100 parts pearlescent pigments and 100 parts binders contg. emulsions of polymers with particle diam. (s) 0.03-0.10 .mu.m and glass temp. (Tg) 10-30.degree., and emulsions of polymers with s 0.15-0.25 .mu.m, Tg >50.degree., film surface pH 7-10, and water absorption (Wa) >1% in ratio (as solids) 100:20-100. Thus, a mixt. of 100 parts **TiO2**-coated **mica powder** (s 40 .mu.m) and 220 parts mixt. of an acrylic polymer **emulsion** (s 0.18 .mu.m, Tg 85.degree.) and another acrylic polymer **emulsion** (s 0.05 .mu.m, Tg 15.degree., Wa 1.2%) was coated (5 g/m2) on paper to give a layer with good printability.

AN 1997:630751 CAPLUS
 DN 127:267826
 TI UV-shielding agents for cosmetic manufacturing
 IN Yoshino, Osayuki; Suzuki, Fukuji
 PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 09249542	A2	19970922	JP 1996-84684	19960312
PRAI	JP 1996-84684		19960312		

AB UV-shielding agents contain WO3 microparticles coated with Al oxide, zirconia and/or silica and then subjected to hydrophobic treatment and have particle size 5-200 nm, preferably 5-50 nm. The UV-shielding agents are useful for manufg. cosmetics. As an example, a **powder** foundation contained talc 15.0, **mica** 20.0, sericite 19.7, the microparticles 10.0, **titanium mica** 3.0, zinc stearate 1.0, red iron oxide 1.0, yellow iron oxide 3.0, black iron oxide 0.2, nylon **powder** 10.0, squalane 6.0, lanolin acetate 1.0, octyldodecyl myristate 2.0, neopentyl glycol diisooctanoate 2.0, sorbitan monooleate 0.5, preservatives, antioxidants and perfumes to 100 parts.

AN 1989:502526 CAPLUS
 DN 111:102526
 TI Manufacture of cosmetic pigments by coatings inorganic powders with
 titanium dioxide and aluminum oxide
 IN Tsugita, Akira; Fukushima, Takashi; Mizuguchi, Akinori
 PA Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63254169	A2	19881020	JP 1987-89603	19870410
	JP 2568480	B2	19970108		
PRAI	JP 1987-89603		19870410		

AB Inorg. **powders** (**mica**, sericite, talc, and kaolin) are coated with TiO₂ and Al₂O₃ to give a stable white **powder** suitable for topical cosmetics. Thus, 1 kg mica A (av. diam. 10 .mu.m) was dispersed in 13L H₂O contg. titanyl sulfate (100 g as TiO₂), Al sulfate (100 g as Al₂O₃), and 650 g urea, and the **suspension** was heated to 100.degree. in 30 min. The **mica powder** was coated with **TiO₂** at pH 2.5, and coated with Al₂O₃ at pH 4-5.5. The coated powder contained TiO₂ 8.3 and Al₂O₃ 8.3%.

AN 1990:79630 CAPLUS
DN 112:79630
TI Manufacture of electrostatic coating powders
IN Hosokawa, Masuo; Morimoto, Masuhiro; Iwato, Masaru
PA Hosokawa Micron Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 01236284	A2	19890921	JP 1988-64418	19880316
PRAI	JP 1988-64418		19880316		

AB Well-dispersed **mica** pigment-contg. **powders** are prepd.
by dispersing clear coating compns. and **TiO₂**- or Fe oxide-coated
mica with stirring media at an appropriate temp. Stirring 7 kg
3-mm Al media with 500 g blue compn. and 50 g mica pigment at 300 rpm for
5 min in a container covering a jacket having 10.degree. H₂O or filling
with 5.degree. dry air at 50 L/min gave a powder, which was sprayed on a
substrate and baked at 200.degree. for 15 min to give a smooth film with
metallic gloss.

AN 1993:240489 CAPLUS
 DN 118:240489
 TI Cometics containing titania-coated mica
 IN Tanaka, Toshihiro; Nishihama, Shuji; Kobayashi, Susumu; Kumagai, Shigenori; Kimura, Asa; Suzuki, Fukuji
 PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 05043417	A2	19930223	JP 1991-223307	19910808
	JP 3092867	B2	20000925		
PRAI	JP 1991-223307		19910808		

AB Cosmetics which are used in prior to application of foundations and other makeup cosmetics to shade faces, contain titania-coated mica-type pigments (which do not have interference colors) colored with partially oxidized Ti. Titania-coated mica was **heated** at 800.degree. for 4 h under ammonia to give **pearly powders** contg. 5.5 parts (based on 100 parts mica) titania and 30.6 parts partially oxidized Ti. Several cosmetic formulations contg. the pearly pigment are disclosed.

AN 1993-309632 [39] WPIDS
DNC C1993-137985
TI Nacreous paper of good printability - obtd. by forming layer of nacreous pigments with spraying appts. on base paper, pigment contg. **titania** coated **mica** and acrylic **emulsion**.
DC A82 F09 G02 L02
PA (TOSD) TOKUSHU SEISHI KK
CYC 1
PI JP 05222700 A 19930831 (199339)* 5p
ADT JP 05222700 A JP 1992-56780 19920207
PRAI JP 1992-56780 19920207
TI Nacreous paper of good printability - obtd. by forming layer of nacreous pigments with spraying appts. on base paper, pigment contg. **titania** coated **mica** and acrylic **emulsion**.
AB JP 05222700 A UPAB: 19931123
Nacreous paper is obtd. by forming a layer of nacreous pigments with a spraying appts. on base paper having centre line average height of at least 4 microns as measured with a tracer-type surface roughness tester prescribed by JIS B 0601. Alternatively, nacreous paper is obtd. by forming a resin coat layer on the layer of nacreous pigments.
ADVANTAGE - The nacreous paper has excellent fanciness and printability.
In an example, a compsn. consisting of 100 pts.wt. **mica powder** coated with **TiO2** (particle size 40 microns), 60 pts.wt. acrylic **emulsion** (glass transition temp. 50 deg.C.), 30 pts.wt. acrylic **emulsion** (glass transition temp. 20 deg.C.), 10 pts.wt. phosphated starch and suitable amt. of water was sprayed over base paper having centre line average height of 14 microns in amt. of 5g/m2 and average number of dot of 120/10cm x 10cm. The obtd. nacreous paper had dots with nacreous luster scattered all over the base paper.
Dwg.0/2

Not as Good

AN 1995-008989 [02] WPIDS
DNC C1995-003147
TI Resin moulding mfr. providing good lustre - using coloured **mica** pigments coated with **titanium** oxide.
DC A32
PA (MATW) MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 06278147 A 19941004 (199502)* 3p
ADT JP 06278147 A JP 1992-165027 19920623
PRAI JP 1992-165027 19920623
TI Resin moulding mfr. providing good lustre - using coloured **mica** pigments coated with **titanium** oxide.
AB JP 06278147 A UPAB: 19950117
At least two different lustre coloured **mica** pigments coated with **titanium** oxide are dispersed in solvent. The dispersions obtd. are applied in a stripe or random pattern alternately on the surface of a mould. Curable resin is charged in the mould, and the resin is hardened.
USE - The prods. obtd. are used as material for e.g electrical appliances. The technique provides resin mouldings with good lustre.
In an example **mica powder** was coated with **titanium** oxide differently on the surface to obtain lustre **mica** pigments with three different colours. The pigments obtd. were dispersed in a solvent contg. toluene and xylene and sprayed on the bottom tool of a mould stripe pattern of three colour pigments alternately adjacent. By heating, the solvent was evaporated leaving the pigments on the surface of the bottom of the tool. The mould was clamped and unsatd. polyester resin was charged, heated and hardened to obtain a bath tub with good lustre.
In the solvent, polyester resin or acrylic resin may be added, mica pigment content in a **dispersion** of 20 - 90wt.% is pref. For application of a **dispersion**, spraying is pref. used.

Dwg.1/2

AN 1983:589761 CAPLUS
DN 99:189761
TI Spraying citrus plants with **kaolin** suspensions reduces
colonization by the spiraea **aphid** (*Aphis citricola* van der Goot)
AU Bar-Joseph, M.; Frenkel, H.
CS Virus Lab., Volcani Cent., Bet-Dagan, Israel
SO Crop Prot. (1983), 2(3), 371-4
CODEN: CRPTD6; ISSN: 0261-2194
DT Journal
LA English
AB Spraying citrus (lime; *Citrus auranticola*) plants with clay suspensions
contg. **kaolin** or mixts. of **kaolin** and bentonite
(montmorillonite) markedly reduced the rate of natural colonization by
winged spiraea **aphids**. The reduced colonization seems to be
caused by the white coating of clay deposited on the leaves. Bentonite
increases the adhesion of the clay suspensions on the leaves. Thus, clay
suspensions may provide an ecol. acceptable control method for aphids,
particularly under dry conditions.

AN 93:23069 CABA
DN 932327797
TI The effect of **kaolin** treatment on the incidence of **aphid**
-borne virus diseases and the yield of tobacco
AU Chiang, J. K.
CS Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology, Tobacco Research Institute,
TTWBM, Taiwan.
SO Bulletin of the Tobacco Research Institute, Taiwan Tobacco & Wine Monopoly
Bureau, (1989) No. 30, pp. 51-57. 14 ref.
DT Journal
LA Chinese
SL English
AB Kaolin treatment had no significant effect on the relative growth rate,
net assimilation rate or leaf area ratio of tobacco plants in controlled
environments 1 or 2 weeks after treatment. The occurrence of **aphid**
-borne virus diseases was delayed by **kaolin** treatment in both
spring and autumn crops. The dry weight of harvested leaves of mulched,
kaolin-sprayed or unsprayed plots was 94.7, 78.3 and 65.5 g/plant,
respectively.

AN 2000-177887 [16] WPIDS

DNN N2000-132685

TI **Insect repellent** window screen for residence, office,
has aluminum foils which **reflect** external incident heat rays.

DC Q48

PA (ODAG-I) ODAGIRI M

CYC 1

PI JP 2000027568 A 20000125 (200016)* 5p

ADT JP 2000027568 A JP 1998-208678 19980707

PRAI JP 1998-208678 19980707

AB JP2000027568 A UPAB: 20000522

NOVELTY - An **insect repelling** net area (16) and
external incident heat rays **reflecting** aluminum foil (17) are
arranged alternately within a net (12). The aluminum foil is formed with
many holes of small diameter which **repels insects**.

USE - For natural air-conditioning of residence, office, factory,
vehicle.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids requirement energy for heating indoor side of
building or vehicle by using heat reflecting aluminum foil in window
screen, thereby conserves energy. Prevents mosquito, fly and other insects
entering inside room by providing net. Enables to deploy and retract
window screen according to requirement. Enables easy application of
aluminum foil on the net, thereby reducing manufacturing cost. DESCRIPTION
OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the enlarged front view of portion of the
net of the window screen. (12,16) Net areas; (17) Aluminum foil.

Dwg.2/5

AN 1994:210843 CAPLUS
 DN 120:210843
 TI Metallic tapes as animal repellents in crop field
 IN Saruwatari, Akishi
 PA Sankyo Kasei Kogyo Kk, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05308882	A2	19931122	JP 1991-68717	19910309
AB	Metallic tapes placed over the crop field such as rice paddy to repel birds and insects are manufd. with metallic strips (e.g. aluminum) coated with plastic materials (e.g. polyester). Animals are repelled by reflective light from the tapes. The makeup of the tape is shown by diagrams. These tapes are not hazardous materials in the environment.				

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AN 1988-216832 [31] WPIDS
DNN N1988-165134 DNC C1988-096899
TI Agricultural useful film to **repel insects** - is obtd.
pref. from mixt. of thermoplastic resin and inorganic substance
reflecting UV ray.
DC A97 E32 P13 P14
PA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM IND KK
CYC 1
PI JP 63152930 A 19880625 (198831)* 5p
ADT JP 63152930 A JP 1986-300334 19861216
PRAI JP 1986-300334 19861216
AB JP 63152930 A UPAB: 19930923

Film comprises film having reflection peak at wavelength of 0.4 um or lower, the ratio of reflection rate of UV(RA)/that of visible ray having wavelength of 0.5 um(RB) of 1.5 or higher, and the ratio of reflection rate of visible ray having wavelength of 0.6 um or higher(RC)/RB of 1.5 or higher.

The film is prepd. from a mixt. of thermoplastic resin and inorganic substance reflecting UV ray. The resin includes polyethylene, ethylene-butene copolymer, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, etc. The inorganic substance includes potassium titanate, calcium titanate, magnesium titanate, barium titanate, lithium titanate, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The film has good **insect repelling** activity without giving bad influence of growth of plants and vegetables, and thus can be used as coating of greenhouse for agricultural use, etc.
0/3

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0/3

Possible for 102/103 composition
→ not really

AN 1996:86903 CAPLUS
DN 124:126923
TI Air freshener containing and **insect**-repelling composition
IN Uwakawa, Tadashi
PA Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 07289623	A2	19951107	JP 1994-91638	19940428
AB	An inorg. compn. comprising SiO ₂ -aluminum oxide 30, talc 7, mica 10, vinylon 0.2, Zn stearate 0.5 % by wt. in addn. to a hardener (e.g., SiO ₂ -K ₂ O), is mixed with either a fragrant substance like d-limonene-contg. orange oil, or insect repellent like peppermint oil, and used as air freshener or insect repellent.				

not ready

AN 1969:522837 CAPLUS
DN 71:122837
TI Pesticidal minerals
AU Majumder, Sanat K.; Venugopal, J. S.
CS Cent. Technol. Res. Inst., Mysore, India
SO Pestic., Symp. (1968), Meeting Date 1964, 190-9. Editor(s): Majumder, Suvendu K. Publisher: Acad. Pest Contr. Sci., Mysore, India.
CODEN: 21KGA5
DT Conference
LA English
AB Old and new data are given. New expts. were done with rocks, minerals, and clays that had been passed through a 100-mesh sieve, and tested on the flour beetle, *Tribolium castaneum*. The phys. and chem. properties of hornblende gneiss, Chamundi granite, pegmatite (2 samples), gneiss, mica schist, chlorite schist, granite sand, pumice, magnesite, pyrolusite, hematite, 2 forms of bauxite, and 2 forms of ferruginous laterite are tabulated in relation to their insecticidal action. Other minerals were also tested. Crystals with a hardness no. >6 (Moh scale) were abrasive and produced some **insect** mortality by damage caused to the epicuticle by the sharp edges of the crystals, with a loss of body water by the test **insects**. For this mechanism of action, corundum with andalusite gave 57% mortality in a 16-hr. test period. Mineral and org. substances with a hardness no. <3 in the Moh scale were even more insecticidal in preps. with a high degree of surface activity. The substances acting in this fashion were also active in gas adsorption, oil bleaching, and lipid sorptive properties. Thus, canister C, coconut shell C, and decolorizing C (Moh hardness 1.5) gave 100% mortality. On the other hand, coal ash with limited sorptive properties showed absolutely no insecticidal action. A prepn. of fire clay (kaolin) caused the death of 73% of the flour beetles. The effective substances of low hardness nos. presumably exerted their sorptive action on the **insect** cuticle.

AN 91:4646 CABA
DN 911151972
TI Influence of **reflective** mulch on incidence of **thrips**
(Thysanoptera: Thripidae: Phlaeothripidae) in staked **tomatoes**
AU Scott, S. J.; McLeod, P. J.; Montgomery, F. W.; Hander, C. A.
CS Department of Horticulture and Forestry, University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA.
SO Journal of Entomological Science, (1989) Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 422-427. 18
ref.
ISSN: 0749-8004
DT Journal
LA English
AB Thrips were sampled in a commercial **tomato** field in
south-eastern Arkansas with yellow sticky traps. The effect of the type of
mulch used (black plastic, aluminium-painted plastic or no mulch) on
aerial thrips population abundance was investigated. The thrips species
identified included *Frankliniella fusca*, *F. tritici*, *Sericothrips*
variabilis, *Leptothrips mali* and *Haplothrips graminis*; *F. fusca* and *F.*
tritici were the most numerous. Aluminium-painted mulch was most effective
in reducing the numbers of thrips captured, while black plastic was more
effective than no mulch. Numbers of *F. fusca* peaked at 5 weeks after
transplanting; however, numbers of thrips were low in all plots for the
first 3 weeks after transplanting. Peak numbers of *F. fusca* trapped in the
aluminium-painted plots were one-third the numbers in non-mulched plots,
while numbers in the black plastic plots were intermediate. Effectiveness
of the mulch in decreasing the numbers of thrips generally disappeared
later in the season, as lower leaves shaded the mulch, and traps
were raised to accommodate increasing plant height.

Shows much somewhat
Close to plant

AN 92:89800 CABA
 DN 921162935
 TI Management of **insects** on pepper and **tomato** with UV-
reflective mulches
 AU Kring, J. B.; Schuster, D. J.
 CS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center, University of Florida, IFAS, FL
 32403, USA.
 SO Florida Entomologist, (1992) Vol. 75, No. 1, pp. 119-129. 13 ref.
 ISSN: 0015-4040
 DT Journal
 LA English
 SL Spanish
 AB In field trials in Florida in peppers [Capsicum] in autumn 1987 and in
tomatoes in spring 1988, aluminium-painted plastic mulch, whether
 with the entire exposed mulch surface painted or with lateral strips
 painted, was generally equivalent to aluminium plastic film and superior
 to non-painted plastic or bare soil with respect to the numbers of aphids
 and thrips [Thysanoptera] collected from water dish traps or to the
 numbers of aphids on foliage. Numbers of thrips in flowers were not
 affected consistently by mulch treatments. The effects of the
 aluminium-painted mulch appeared to persist longer on Capsicum than on
tomato probably because the Capsicum **plants** were smaller
 than the **tomato plants** and covered less of the mulch.
 The aluminium-painted mulch did not significantly affect the numbers of
 leafmines (caused by Liriomyza spp.) and Tetranychus urticae colonies on
tomato foliage but did result in fewer **tomato**
plants infected with aphid-transmitted viruses compared with
 non-painted mulch. Less **virus** infection was also observed on
plants grown on aluminium-painted mulch in a commercial
tomato field although differences in the numbers of aphids on
 foliage were not significant relative to black mulch.

AN 81:32619 CABA
DN 810581287
TI **Reflective** film mulches influences **insect** control and
yield in **vegetables**
AU Schalk, J. M.; Creighton, C. S.; Fery, R. L.; Sitterly, W. R.; Davis, B.
W.; McFadden, T. L.; Day, A.
CS US Department of Agriculture, Charleston, South Carolina 29407, USA.
SO Journal of American Society of Horticultural Science, (1979) Vol. 104, No.
6, pp. 759-762. 11 ref.
DT Journal
LA English
AB In 4 field tests in South Carolina in 1977 and 1978, the most effective
reflective film mulch for deterring **insects** from
attacking **vegetable crops** and reducing damage to the
fruits was aluminium. The **insects** affected were (on cucumber and
squash) *Diaphania nitidalis* (Stoll), *Diabrotica balteata* Lec., *D.*
undecimpunctata howardi Barber, aphids and braconid parasites of aphids,
(on **tomato**) *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* (Thos.) and *Euschistus* sp.,
and (on southernpea (*Vigna unguiculata*)) aphids. Mosaic **virus**
diseases were reduced among aluminium-mulched squash and cucumber
plants. Plant growth, flowering and fruiting were
delayed in **tomatoes** and southernpeas.

AN 82:33089 CABA
DN 820597829
TI The use of reflective mulch to reduce the incidence of watermelon mosaic
virus in Western Australia
AU McLean, G. D.; Burt, J. R.; Thomas, D. W.; Sproul, A. N.
CS Department of Agriculture-Western Australia, South Perth 6151, Australia.
SO Crop Protection, (1982) Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 491-496. 1 fig. 12 ref.
ISSN: 0261-2194
DT Journal
LA English
AB Field trials were carried out in Western Australia between 1979 and 1981
to determine the effectiveness of a **reflective** mulch of
polyethylene with an aluminium coating on one side in reducing the
incidence of the **aphid**-transmitted watermelon mosaic
virus. The reduction in **virus** incidence was 21% in 1979,
30% in 1980 and 72% in 1981, as compared with untreated melons, and yield
increases ranged from 77 to 270%. This was mainly due to the repellent
effect of the mulch on alate aphids, and the treatment had other benefits
such as sunlight enhancement and water conservation. Black polyethylene
mulch also reduced **virus** incidence and increased yield, but to a
lesser extent. In all experiments, the incidence of the **virus**
rose more slowly in the mulch plots than in the untreated ones, which
contributed greatly to the observed increase in yield.

Not clear if much touches plant surface

AN 91:85539 CABA
DN 912308796
TI **Reflective** mulch decreases the spread of two non-persistently
aphid transmitted viruses to narrow-leaved lupin (*Lupinus*
angustifolius)
AU Jones, R. A. C.
CS Plant Pathology Branch, Department of Agriculture, Baron-Hay Court, South
Perth 6151, Western Australia, Australia.
SO Annals of Applied Biology, (1991) Vol. 118, No. 1, pp. 79-85. 21 ref.
ISSN: 0003-4746
DT Journal
LA English
AB Trials were carried out during 1987-89, to investigate the effect of a
reflective aluminium painted polythene mulch in protecting rows of
narrow-leaved lupin from infection by 2 non-persistently **aphid**
-transmitted viruses, bean yellow mosaic potyvirus (BYMV) and cucumber
mosaic cucumovirus (CMV). The mulch greatly decreased the rate and extent
of spread of BYMV from external sources into mulch-protected rows in 2
trials, but was somewhat less effective in a third. The rate and extent of
spread of CMV from an adjacent external source into reflective
mulch-protected rows was also greatly decreased in one trial in which the
mulch also decreased spread within rows and was effective even when the
primary infection source was only 2.5 m away. In a trial sown with
CMV-infected seed (c. 2% seed transmission), the mulch decreased CMV
spread from primary foci within rows. It is concluded that reflective
mulch can be used to protect breeders' single row plots of lupins from
infection with CMV and BYMV.

Date no good

AN 1999-232593 [20] WPIDS
DNN N1999-172385 DNC C1999-068548
TI Noxious **insect** evasion material covering sprayed earth surface -
using light **reflecting** material containing aluminium powder and
foil, metal hydroxide, metal carboxylate or metal sulphuric acid salts.
DC C03 P14
PA (MANA-N) MANABE SANGYO KK; (TECH-N) TECHNO CHEMI JAPAN KK
CYC 1
PI JP 11056210 A 19990302 (199920)* 3p
ADT JP 11056210 A JP 1997-218584 19970813
PRAI JP 1997-218584 19970813
AB JP 11056210 A UPAB: 19990525
NOVELTY - Adhesive material containing bituminous emulsion and
macromolecular emulsion is sprayed on the surface of cultivated earth. A
light reflecting material containing aluminium powder, aluminium foils,
metallic oxide, metal hydroxide, metal carboxylate and metallic sulphuric
acid salts covers the sprayed earth surface.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for noxious
insect evasion method.
USE - For insects such as greenfly corroding **plant** bud,
flower, fruit and **leaf** stack in ornamental **plant**
gardens.
ADVANTAGE - Does not pollute environment by using spraying machine.
Improves cultivation of farm product efficiently by black mulching effect
and protects ridge by spraying on cultivated surface.
Dwg.0/0

AN 1976:1124 CAPLUS
DN 84:1124
TI **Reflective** mulches and foliar sprays for suppression of
aphid-borne viruses in lettuce
AU Nawrocka, B. Z.; Eckenrode, C. J.; Uyemoto, J. K.; Young, D. H.
CS Dep. Entomol., New York State Agric. Exp. Stn., Geneva, N. Y., USA
SO J. Econ. Entomol. (1975), 68(5), 694-8
CODEN: JEENAI
DT Journal
LA English
AB Field tests indicated that **reflective** mulches repelled alate
aphids and reduced incidence of cucumber mosaic **virus**
(CMV) in late-planted lettuce, but did not adequately suppress wingless
aphids. Acephate [30560-19-1], pirimicarb [23103-98-2], demeton
[8065-48-3], and to a lesser extent, parathion [56-38-2], controlled
apterous aphids but did not significantly decrease **virus**
transmission. Oil sprays (2.5%) did not decrease CMV incidence or
suppress aphid populations. Yellow pan water traps showed that peak aphid
flights occurred in August and Myzus persicae was the predominating vector
on the lettuce. CMV and trace amts. of broad bean wilt **virus**
and lettuce mosaic **virus** were detected in infected lettuce by
using either differential symptoms produced on the host range indicator,
visualization of **virus** particles in an electron microscope, or
serology.

Mulch